THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 26, 1866.

A Favorable Chance to get Rid of Bank Bills. Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Wilmirgton, Bank of North Journal, at the current rates they are quoted at the time is as follows : of their receipt. Our friends who wish to subscribe to the Journal, and who have the above described bank notes, will find this a favorable opportunity to invest

Progress of the Political Revolution.

We have never within our memory recollected a political movement to have had such an effect Philadelphia Convention has had upon the party now in power. The disruption of the Cabinet was first announced, and then the caucus of the Radicals was summoned. We have published already the excited and incendiary proceedings of their caucus.

even to a resort to arms, should a the mon council. In the language of a cotemporary, the health of our port to be watched over by offiernment immediately among the loyal States.

pleasant elms of New Haven, talking to the young | the two peoples. undergraduates of peaceful Yale, uninfluenced by any political or military display, but moved by infollowing ominous sentiments

"Look at the old flag as a Christian object. Obey its may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that before you pass from the stage there will be righting, in comparison with which mine will were slight, and I have

But the Hon. Mr. Raymond, a member of Congress, cognizant of all the aims and puposes of his party, the Chairman of its Executive Committee, present during the recent caucuses and an attentive member of Congress, more explicit than the wary soldier, gives some explanation of the General's remarks in a communication to his pa per, the New York Times.

* * * * You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution effered by Gen. Pane, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States, the distribution among the loyal States tately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders .-The resolution came up from the Committee on Military under the previous question. It attracted as little aften tion in Congress as it has in the country, and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who seenred its passage, as the first step toward preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern lovalists to protect themselves :- others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department :- others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President: and others that it was proposed at the instance Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to

be a matter of importance-but this was refused. Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress | the ground of overruling necessity. take this view of the political future: If the Fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted will claim to be the Congress. and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States-if they constitute a majority from those States will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac, to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly fore-shadowed-indeed

ly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these ples laid down in the call. The result must be measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its re-assembling in Decemer if it refuses to admit the Southern members, and Mr Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that stand and work for the common weal, this portion this Congress should never re-assemble unless the Southern members were admitted-in support of this belief I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembly of the Fortieth Congress in a Government free and popular in form at least, in extra or in regular session; and this determination i acouced. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the innitial step to its execu-

of the Radicals of Congress, the war was consid- to be called a National or a Union Party ? ered as over, the writ of habeas corpus fully res-Stanton," Military Commissions.

General Grant, we must infer that the military out the South, men who are by chance in a "litpowers dazzling to them, and dangerous to us .-We regret that from so high a source as General Grant comes this sweeping imputation against the people of the South and their judiciary.

So far as this State is concerned, we think we authorities have had their legitimate functions to arrest all offenders, and until we read this order, fearful that the extent of power conferred upon abused, and will be the cause in some localities of the sufferings of the people being increased.

In this community we have heard of no complaints either by the military or the civil authorities. We believe that the intercourse between the commander of the military here and the civil aucommunity, the military commanders should have honor to a much greater extent. If this be so, uniform course of kindness practiced towards the

arrested and keep them in custody "until such | ing that will so much appeal to the Convention to | had an ameliorating effect upon us, and that it only time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready be careful in its selections. and willing to try them." The officers being the judge of the tribunal, there can hardly be a limit to the tyranny that might be carried on under color of the order. We hope to see some explana- military orders, the quarantine they had establish-Carolina notes will be received for subscription for the tion or an entire withdrawal of this order, which ed, until advice can be received from the proper that she had tried "bilin' water," and it did not

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJULTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.

[General Order No. 44.] Department, district and post commanders, of States ately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities Lave failed to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them upon a dominant party as the mere call for the in military confinement until such time as a proper judisial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and pompt enforcement of this order is required. By order of Lientenant General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Philadelphia Convention Once More. ernment of the Radicals; they care little for the tage of every circumstance that may seem even to reference is had. Constitution unless it is amended so that they can have a tendency to restore good feeling between The Pilot certainly has no time, if he be comcommand success; the negro may go to the dogs the two sections of our country and to avert the petent, to judge of the sanitary condition of the if he is no longer to be the prolific source of pay- evils to be apprehended from the triumph of the vessel. He is employed to attend to important ing agitation; the flag has no charms unless it is Radical Party. Our co-operation was invited by duties, and if he were ever so skilled as a physiunfurled over a Radical Executive and Congress. Northern National Union men, who were support- cian, the intricases of our channel, and the want We are prepared to witness the Jacobins go to ing President Johnson in contending for our of water on our bar would give him ample employany extremes rather than admit the Southern rep- rights, and we did not feel at liberty to stand aloof, ment resentatives or do aught to endanger their power. although we might not be able to see clearly all We appeal to our Board of Commissioners to as freely and lightly of war the good results so confidently predicted and might leave no attempt untried to have withdrawn an calamities that follow in its feel there were serious difficulties in the way of order, which, if not dictatorial and illegal, is fraught wake were unknown to them or the coun- our cordial co-operation. It was sufficient for us with the most serious consequences. However try. We are prepared to witness them resist to know that they asked us to meet them in com- disloyal our people may be regarded, we prefer people of all the States decide against a majority our only enquiry was, "what is the tendency of the cers and physicians who we know have an interof their members of Congress or if they are de- proposed movement-in what direction is it go- est in their work. feated by the popular vote in the next Presiden- ing?" Being satisfied that the general tendency Yesterday, under the working of the new systial election. Already they resolve to organize, and direction of the movement was toward recon- tem of quarantine, the steamer Starlight came to General Sherman, a few days since, among the points of union, if any there be, are common to The Pilot, at least, obeyed his instructions.

tense love and veneration for the "old flag," which If we instruct them at all we must necessarily do rest here: he was desirous of impressing upon the hearts of his so in such general terms as will give almost entire discretion, or we must send delegates cramped by want of authority to act in many contingencies antine station: that must doubtless arise and for which it is imdictates and follow its leaders. As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for it—you possible at this time to give instructions. We think board, and has also not touched at any port where quarthen it will be better to select men whose opin- antinable disease exists. ions, integrity and capacity are well known, and to at the quarantine ground for inspection. will serve as our surest guarantee for their conduct and simply say to them, we delegate you to represent us, and into your hands we entrust our

the South is concerned at least, depends upon the changes, modifications, assumptions and powers character and action of our delegates. We can of this hybrid institution. But as the legislation not keep feeling that a very serious, indeed a vital of the present Congress has fastened it on us yet of the principles laid down in the call for the Con- keep well posted as to the authority granted or efforts to restore the Union, vention are so utterly at variance with what many claimed for it. While the institution is growing ize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now of our people conceive to be the true theory of the rapidly in disrepute even at the North, we cannot the late 14th of August next, believing that a Convention of Government, as our fathers established it, that hope to see it entirely abrogated until it ceases to conservative men from all the States, North and South, to take place immediately, and that among the States nothing but a strong sense of duty could have pay, and we have as little hope that the negro ternal unity, so necessary for a complete restoration of forced them to take any part in it. Democrats population will soon find what is their true inter-Affairs and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, and Republicans alike approve and adhere to these est. These men have their confidence and they must twenty-five delegates to represent New Hanover county principles and so far as now appears, the whole yet learn by rough experience that "All is not superstructure has been and is intended still to be gold that glitters." built upon the foundation of the call. We have The following order from Maj. General Robinbeen invited to meet in general council, to see if, son is the latest one upon this fruitful subject : on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. by the interchange of views and opinions, something can not be worked out for the general welfare ; and yet we have prescribed to us before hand, the principles we must adopt and the policy we of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. must advocate. This it seems to us is unfair as well as ungenerous, and we can excuse it only on

> contained in the call, is nothing more nor less of the Government, as to its true theory, or, in status of the State and Federal Governments.

always been, and stand unaffected by the result of the war or any consequence legitimately flowing and willing to try them. By command of Signed BT. MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON, therefrom. It is not now the time to enter into of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. the merits of this controvesy, it is sufficient for us to know that it does exist, that a large portion of our people, respectable in numbers, talent and that, if this call be not modified, and if no common national ground be formed upon which all may of our people must be disfranchised. Compulsory recantation or disfranchisement are the terms offered. Compared to this, the Howard amendment will, in this " spect, be mild and benificent in its operation. It would be strange indeed, if, no differences of opinion can be tolerated.

The portion of our people who advocated the theory of the sovereignty of a consolidated Federal Government and the subordination and depen-We had supposed that, since the Peace Procla- in the premises. But is a party framed to suit mation of the President, that with the exception the peculiar views of only a portion of our people

While, then, we are earnestly desirous of sendtored and there was an end to all military arrests ing delegates, in the hope of harmonizing in some and trials. We thought that the proclamation honorable way the wide differences of opinion had put an end to that pet device of the "divine now existing, we have yet no hesitation in saying that if no common ground be found upon which But from the subjoined General Order from we can all stand, or in other words, if we are compelled to endorse the call, before we can enter is yet to be superior to the civil; that through- the ranks of the National Union party, we can never enlist. We have and still advocate the obtle brief authority," are again to be vested with jects of the Convention, while we protest against the principles of the call.

The Convention which meets to-day in Goldsboro' then cannot be too particular in choosing delegates to this Philadelphia Convention, for in many respects it will be the most important body which will be borne out in stating that since the civil has assembled since the Constitution was adopted. As no instructions can be given with any degree restored, that they have used the utmost vigilance of intelligence and without greatly imparing their usefulness, wise, discreet and reliable men must be we had heard of no complaint, except in the fruitful chosen, and as we desire neither to deceive others imagination of partizan letter writers. We are or be dupes ourselves, our delegates should be bold, frank and representative men. We want military officers by this order, will be greatly neither indiscreet and ambitious speakers or soured an United States overseer of a negro settlement, Lieut. Colonel soon became a de facto crier by being and prejudiced partizans, but such men as will honestly and conscientiously do all they can, without a surrender of principle and judiciary. We should not be surprised that one honor, to meet the National men of the North in or two more just such efforts will enable Bt. an united attempt to prevent a destruction of the Colonel Weigle to drop the hated Bt. Possibly Constitution and the Government. As we said he had better aim his arrows at the President himthorities of all grades is of the most pleasant char- before, in the hands of these delegates, necessari- self next time, as this now seems to be popuacter, but other portions of the State and the ly uninstructed, rests not only the future welfare lar. South may not be so fortunate, and if in any of North Carolina in a great measure, but her The Radical press affect great surprise that the

The Military Quarantine ... Ar we Safe ! We published vesterday the proceedings of the Commissioners of Navigation, suspending, under sued by the War Department may be deemed suf- efficacy of coals. ficent by the military authorities, but our people prefer to have these matters under charge of their own officers. They are interested-their lives are at stake, and it is but natural that they should regard this necessary matter as being more satisfactorily done by gentlemen of their own selection, and who are individually interested.

Nor does it appear that their fears are without foundation, that under the new order the quarantine regulations will not receive that attention their importance demands. We received a com-While we have felt compelled from a sense of munication yesterday, informing us that vessels duty to protest against some of the principles laid | were not boarded by the United States health of-That the dominant party will prefer to resist to down in the call for the Convention to be held in ficer at the entrance of our harbor, unless the piarms rather than to surrender their political as- Philadelphia, we have, as our readers know, advo- let gave him the signal that there was disease cendency is clearly shown. They care little for cated the propriety of sending delegates there. - aboard. This communication would have been the integrity of the government unless it is a gov- We have done so because we desire to take advan- published, but below we give the order to which

discipline and equip the malitia, and distribute ciliation, we have earnestly urged the appointment our wharf from the infected port of New York the arms, ordnance and ammunition of the Gov- of delegates, that if nothing else could thereby be without being boarded at the inlet or near this accomplished, we would at least ascertain what city. The whistle merely gave healthy indications.

> The following is a copy of the order under The question then occurs, whom shall we dele- which vessels now pass to this city. We singate, and what instructions, if any, shall we give? cerely trust this matter will not be permitted to

FORT FISHER, N. C., July 2, 1866. ted by the regular lines of steamboats passing this quar-

Two whistles (near the bar) and another, after a pause, | retary. Should this signal not be given the vessel will be brought

Health Officer Quarantine Station at Fort Fisher, N. C.

The Freedmen's Bureau,

We think the success of the movement, so far as It is difficult to keep pace with the various

BUREAU R., F. & ABANDONED LANDS, HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COM., STATE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C., July 13th, 1866.

General Orders,

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified tile Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents This difference of opinion as to the principles of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen or parties, to the proper county or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exthan that which has existed since the formation ception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as here to ore. by the President as the body to which he will seem his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity other words, as to the relative rights, duties and bring to trial persons who have thorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of These rights, in our opinion, as we have already crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and Julius W. Wright, Esq., Eli Murray, Jos. McLaurin, Owen inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, Fennell, Sr., Col. J. D. Powers, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Jas. declared, are now legally the same that they have officers in charge of Districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in Military confinement, w.till such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready Simpson, R. K. Bryan, D. S. Saunders, D. B. Baker, Thos.

> Asst. Commissioner. particularly unfortunate in the appointment of of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton made the worst day morning last. kind of exhibition for the agents at that point, and we had reason to suppose there would be some amounts to insolence, and we trust his conduct of a few mendicant negroes in the neighborhood of

been arrested by the officer in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, for striking a drunken and refractory negro who resisted an arrest. Upon the refollowing letter:

NEWBERN, N. C., July 17th, 1866. To His Honor, JOHN N. WASHINGTON,

Mayor of Newbern, N. C. SIR :- Having been "officially" informed, " That there now exists under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the Administration of Justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," (the truth of which statement I doubt, however,) I have, therefore, the honor to inform you, that I have directed the release of Officers Harcourt and Walcott-and ordered their cases to be turned over to the Civil Authorities for trial-and which I fear, as in other cases, will be simply a mockery of Justice. Assuring you again, of my desire to aid you in maintain-

ng the peace and quiet of the city, and punishing all viostors of the Law.

I remain, as ever, truly and sincerely,
Your obedient servant,
WM. W. WIEGEL, Major & Bt. Col. & A. A. Gen. Supt.

We take it, that for civil insolence and official nsult, this letter is ahead of any thing we have

These are the agents that are sent among us to heel the wounds of the country. Here we witness desiring to bring himself into notice by wantonly insulting the Governor of the State and its entire

adds to our dissatisfaction and arrogance. Just such examples as the one before us, remind us of the old woman who was advised to try the effect of kindness on her husband, being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head. She replied, Department at Washington City. The orders is- do a bit of good. She had but little faith in the

The Late Convention.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the letter of Col. W. A. Allen, to be found on the first page. Col. A. was a delegate to the late Convention from Duplin county. His letter takes similar grounds to that assumed by the Committee on Banks and Banking in the last Legislature, to which we took occasion then to join issue, and which was entirely answered by Judge Howard, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. These reports were published by usat

Col. A.'s letter will be found very interesting and his points well argued. We are glad to see that he will not support the new Constitution.

A Fact for History.

In his address at Norfolk, last Saturday night, upon rebuilding the churches of the South, ex Governor Wise stated that "more than twelve hundred churches had been utterly destroyed in the Southern States during the war," in addition to the vast numbers that had been "polluted, defiled, defaced and impaired." Think of it! There was in nine cases out of ten, more likely in nineteen cases out of twenty, not a particle of necessity, military or otherwise, for this. It was sheer wantoness and diabolism. Yet the men who did it have been held up to the world by those who hounded them on from the pulpits and presses of Board will remain passive, so far at least as regards Quarthe North, as Christian warriors, as a Bible-reading and God-fearing race—as the leaders and exemplars of the civilization of the century—as the is hereby fully approved. champions of a policy "founded on great moral ideas," with endless balderdash of that kind .- Board. Twelve hundred churches destroyed! Let the fact go into history as an enduring evidence of The Late Convention and the New Constitution, the spirit that actuated the hordes against which, for firesides and altars, we contended.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW HANOVER. - A meeting of the citizens of New Hanover County was held at the Court in your paper opposing the adoption of the new Constituat Goldsboro' on the 25th inst.

ted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the Conservative men of the North having invited the people of the South to participate with them in a National Union Convention; and Whereas, the peoquestion is to be solved at Philadelphia. Some longer, we must try not only to bear with it, but ple of New Hanover County are desirous of manifesting their earnest approval of the policy of the President in his

Therefore Resolved, That we approve the call for a National Union Convention to assemble in Philadelphia on will do much to renew feelings of reconciliation and fra-

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint in the District Convention to assemble in Goldsboro on

ded to the number of delegates to be appointed under the On motion of Jno. J. Conoley, Esq., the thanks of the

meeting were given to the Chairman and Secretary. The meeting then adjourned

S. D. WALLACE, Chair'n.

J. G. BURE, Sec'y.

handed to us, who with S. D. Wahace, Esq., and Col. J. G. Burr, the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting held Harover in the Goldsboro' Convention, which meets tomorrow (Wednesday) 25th inst:

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Col. J. D. Barry, Col. E. D. Hall, Col. S. L. Freemont, Dr. J. C. Walker, P. K. Dickinson, Garrason, Owen Alderman, Wm. S. Pridgen, Dr. J. F. Grissom, D. McMillan, Col. R. H. Cowan.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT FAYETTEVILLE.-Information It would seem that the people of Newbern are has reached us, by means of passeneers by the Fayetteville boats on Sunday last, of a most distressing accident officers to take charge of the Bureau. The report | which occurred at Fayetteville about 10 o'clock on Satur-

Our information is to the following effect: The heavy rains which have fallen in the vicinity of the town for a week past have produced a most extraordinary freshet in improvement in this respect. If the present offi- Cross Creek. A number of persons were standing upon cer is more honest, he exhibits a greater tenacity | Eccles' Bridge, watching the flow of the waters over the to hold on to a "little brief authority" than any dam of McDaniel's Mill, just above the bridge, which afwe have yet seen. His zeal in the matter forded a sight both beautiful and interesting. Not apprehending any danger, many persons passing were prevailed upon to stop and admire the fine scene thus prewill have that consideration which is due it. We sented. The number had been swelled into quite a goodhave fallen very low, indeed, if our Governor and ly assemblage, when the whole dam gave way, and the the Judiciary of the State is to be insulted in the mighty rush of waters followed, and bursting upon the orders of a petty official having temporary charge bridge, swept that, together with its occupants, in wild confusion down the stream.

few were near to lend a helping hand. Robinson, Maj. Weigel delivered up the police- Wm. H. Haigh, we learn, was rescued from the waters the place where the bridge stood.

> We are in receipt of the most exagerated accounts in regard to this calamity, but forbear mentioning them as we are doubtful of their correctness. We are led to the further particulars by the next boat.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS .- James P. Foster, former Lieutenant Colonel of the Hudson regiment, is the newly appointed Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., and not John Foster, as has been generally reported.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Heratd.

Considerable interest has been manifested in regard to the appointment of the above named person as Collector of the Customs at this port, and many inquiries have been made as to who the personage is. From the above it will

The personage, however, is not entirely a stranger to this city, as a crier, for a firm intending to carry on a large Auction business. The business under his management did not prosper so well as was expected, and the late thrown out of employment. Attracted perhaps, by the beauties of the place, or more probable still, with the hope of establishing himself in some permanent business he still lingered here, although the season had somewhat advanced, and, no doubt, during his stay, cast a longing eye upon the Collectorship.

His loyalty is doubtless unquestioned, and we understand, through rumor, that in politics he is an extreme Radical, so necessary to secure a Federal appointment .-

more pleasant and ours more bearable.

The REVIVAL at the Fifth Street Methodist Church, in this city, still continues, and, we are informed, has gained however, other objections which I have not seen renewed strength and vigor. Instead of decreasing the referred to in your paper, which render the instrument very objectionable. The alteration of the 9th section of number of penitents are increasing. Much feeling is manifested. Eleven persons were received into the church on Sunday last, which is but another indication of the zeal magna charta, and I have ever considered the right of and energy which has inspired the Pastor, Rev. J. C. trial by jury as the dearest right secured by that venera Thomas, ever since the revival began, and which has en-

of Commissioners of Navigation, will be read with interter, will cause much dissatisfaction and arouse the indignation of every one who has the health of the city at heart. This uncalled for interference on the part of Gen. Sickles is unwarranted, but is characteristic of the whole course of his action. Our Quarantine Regulations are best intrusted into the hands of those who have the welfare of my assent. the city at heart, and who are calculated to adopt such measures as are consistent with the health of the city. This arbitrary usurpation of the rights of the people s such as will attach to itself the odium it merits, and therefore, not weary your patience by referring to them in this letter, already much longer than I intended it to will reflect upon its author the proper degree of shame .-In appealing to the authorities at Washington, the proper interest will be manifested in our favor, and we hope yet to see the instigator of the new mode of Quarantine meet with the reprimand he merits :

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NAVIGATION, &c.,)

The Board met on call of the Chairman, who stated that the object of the meeting was to consider and take action n regard to an edict issued by Maj. Gen. Sickles, SUS-PENDING all other Quarantine in the State, excepting

the military, established by himself. The communication and Quarantine Regulations above referred to, including the 9th paragraph suspending the operations of the Board, as follows: "The Quarantine ereby established being deemed sufficient for the protection of all Ports in North and South Carolina, all quarantine established by other authority in those States are and will be sus; ended so long as the military Quarantine is in operation," were presented and read; whereupon it was Resolved. That, in view of the distracted condition in which our State, with others, is unfortunately placed, this antine, being consequently relieved from all responsibility in the premises, until advice can be received from the proper Department at Washington City, which has been

Resolved, also, That the Chairman be requested to continue his exertions in maintaining the rights of this

P. W. FANNING, Chairman. For the Journal. KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 23d, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Several articles have recently appeared

Messrs. Engelhard & Price, Editors Journal.

House on Saturday, the 21st July, for the purpose of ap- tion. All but two of these have been editorials. These pointing delegates to the District Convention to be held two exceptions are Judge Manly's letter to his constitu- But this will render him the more popular, as we ents, and a letter published in the Journal of the 21st, all reverence the head that wears the silvery crown On motion of Major Engelhard, S. D. Wallace, Esq., was | and written, as you say, by "one of the most eminent called to the chair and Col. J. G. Burr was appointed Sec. men of the State" to a delegate of "the late State Convention." It is hardly necessary for me to say that I most On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a heartly concur in much that appears in both your edito-Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of rials and in the letters referred to. My record in the the meeting, to wit: Major J. A. Engelhard, Hon. R. S. | Convention shows this. There is one part of the argu-French, Z. H. Greene, Colonel S. L. Fremont and Captain | ment elaborately set forth in the letter of your "eminent" friend, however, that I must say is far from being con During the absence of the Committee, Major H. B. Har- clusive to my mind, or unanswerable, as you seem to dy being loudly called for, addressed the meeting most | think. Your friend asserts that the Convention was not a forcibly and eloquently, and was frequently applauded | "legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution." Taking it for granted that the anti-secession ordinance, as it passed the Convention, is true, I ad-Major Engelhard, in behalf of the Committee, submit- mit the argument contained in this letter has much force. I have once, through the medium of your columns, undertaken to show that this ordinance did not assert the truth, however; and I have never seen or heard any argument answering satisfactorily the positions taken in hat communication in vindication of the nine delegates who voted against the anti-secession ordinance. It may be strange, I think it, nevertheless true, that the form

and phraseology of this ordinance annihilates both, the Convention and the government we have at present in North Carolina : for no one can for a moment cofftend that Governor Worth, or our Judges, or any of the rest of our civil officers hold their offices legitimately according o the provissions and forms of the old Constitution. I therefore, at this point, that I would suggest hat it is possible that your friend's argument is neither conclusive or unanswerable. The argument of your friend is founded purely upon the ground that the Convention was constituted by the President in his military capacity, and that the Constitution The Chairman and the Secretary, on motion, were ad- of the State was legally in force in the State and binding upon the people. As a proposition of law I shall not unlertake to argue the latter part of this proposition as an be folly for me to try to enlighten others on it. I may, however, express my regret that your eminent friend has thought proper to give his own opinion upon the point is not in point, for that is founded upon the ground that the old Constitution of Rhode Island was in force, and DELEGATES TO GOLDSBORO .- The following list has been | that the new Constitution had been framed in opposition | were not entitled to vote according to the old Constitution. The point here is, Was the Constitution of North on Saturday, are the delegates appointed to represent New | Carolina in force prior to the assembling of the late State Convention? The Dorr case does not bear upon this point. No civil war in opposition to the Federal government had prevailed in that unfortunate land.

The first part of the proposition is, Was the Convention constituted by the President in his military capacity? What have to say upon this part of the proposition is this: he President in his Proclamation in express terms says, that he felt it his duty, as President, to issue his Proclamation authorizing the people to elect delegates to a Convention to organize a State government, because the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States guarantied to "every State in this and energy with them, needing dwellings, and Union a republican form of government." This appeal to the Constitution as imposing the duty upon him is cerainly inconsistent with the idea that he was acting in his capacity as "Commander-in-Chief of the army, &c.," as n Congress. For I understand constitutions to be framed or civil, not military governments, and to define the powpoint it occurs to me then that the matter in controver- amount will be required, and only then as the though I cannot endorse all the theories that the Presdent has set forth, I prefer for the peace and quiet of the ountry in its present disturbed condition, and in the midst of all the revolutionary elements scattered broadeast over our land, to adopt in this instance the idea of the President, and recognize our present organized system of overnment under the authority of the late Convention, rather than adopt the view which might result in chaos

and disorganization. ter the surrender of the Southern armies and prior to the action of the late Convention, I have likewise to refer your The scene was a terrible one, and unfortunately but ject clear and unquestionable to my mind, and I am sorry that neither you nor the author of the letter have seen proper to put this matter beyond doubt. The terms first and appeal to us to help them, and to help our It appears that two policemen in Newbern had The boats left soon after, and up to the time of leaving agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnson for selves. Will we not do it? The advantages to no certainty was attached to the fate of any of the persons | the surrender of the latter's army, it will be recollected on the bridge at the time of the disaster, excepting that of a son of Hon. T. C. Fuller, and two negroes who are said to have been drowned beyond a doubt. The bodies in the President's Proclamation herein before referred to, this city their mart, is apparent. The plan ception of the order we give above from General of the negroes we understand have been recovered. Mr. he employs this remarkable language bearing upon this feasible, and must result in the accomplish very point, which any one may find, if they will read it : 'The rebellion" (I prefer the term civil war) "in its remen to Mayor Washington, of that city, with the somewhat injured, at a point several hundred yards from volutionary progress has deprived the people of all civil of the word government, which to my mind seems entirely of much of the trade which is now going on with satisfactory as the proper one for the word as used in this Wilmington, Petersburg, Baltimore and New sentence, is, "The system of polity in a State, that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or we are doubtful of their correctness. We are led to the conclusion, however, that the persons mentioned above were the only ones who lost their lives. We will receive further particulars by the next heat.

State is governed." "A Constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined." Now it must be manifest that the President intended the word governbe manifest that the President intended the word government in its comprehensive sense, to include the Constituble how or why he deemed it necessary for the which they will hardly feel in paying, and will people to assemble a Convention rather than to link the whole of that country to us as "with elect members of the Legislature who might have provided for the organization of the Government, if the old Constitution was still recognized to be in force, and it was meant only to say in the language of Mr. B. F. visit every one and properly represent this mat Moore's disqualifying act, that the officers of the State had ter; and no citizen will say I am not interested. forfeited their offices by an act of treason in swearing to when all are so, but subscribe at once to the full support the Constitution of the Confederate States. I when all are so, but su shall not undertake to say whether the President is right extent of their ability. in the position he assumed or not, but I do say that it is be seen what he was, and the inference will be drawn that at least a determination of the question authoritavely, and must be considered as settling it until some other branch of the Government of higher authority overrules it, the opinion of individuals to the contrary not withstanthe community. Early in the present year he came to ding. And I am inclined to the opinion that it is about as favorable a decision of the question for those whose heart | duced to the inventor of the needle gun. He is a and soul were in the Confederate cause, as I own mine German gunsmith and a native of Berlin. He exever to have been, as the decision of those who favor Mr. Moore's anti-secession ordinance doctrine, which makes us all guilty of treason, not only to the Government of the United States, but likewise to the State of North Carolina.

military government. Am I not right as to the construction of the President's language and meaning? We trust, for the sake of our business men, that the hatted of the South which secures him the appointment, will not influence him in the discharge of his official duties.

If the views herein presented are entitled to consideration, the proper course for the people of the State to purnents, has a sliding breech with a screw-joint sue, in reference to the new Constitution, is to vote for or not influence him in the discharge of his official duties.— sue, in reference to the new Constitution, is to vote for or ments, has a shiring breech with a series with a ill will against any persons they can have them and none will hardly gain say it, we can add noth. South by the Government and its officials has not Unpleasant as is the necessity of witnessing the places of and consider them improvements upon the old Constitu- dle.

honor and emolument in our midst given to strangers, and tion. There are others, however, that I consider exceedenemies alike of the President and the true welfare of our ingly objectionable, so much so that I felt constrained to vote in Convention against it as a whole, as I shall do at community, still the appointees by a faithful and pleasant the election as one of the people. The argument of your discharge of their duties can make their own positions friend against the change of the basis of representation as proposed in the new constitution, I think, is conclusive and forcibly put. This objection alone to the new Constitution ought to be sufficient to cause our the Declaration of Rights is among the most prominent. to my mind. I have always had a great reverence for ole instrument. This alteration gives to the Legislature Thomas, ever since the revival began, and which had been to take away this incommendation abled him to pursue his labors with untiring application. In pursue his labors with untiring application of petty misdemeanors, a very comprehensive term, and may be construed to include a very large class of offences. This is not all. Another amendment proposed gives t each District the right to elect its own Justices of the est, and the action of Gen. Sickles, in regard to the mat- Peace. It is hardly unreasonable to suppose that it is possible some of these Districts will at some times have a and man imposed upon them as their Justice of the Peace. If the Legislature should, therefore, think proper to give jurisdiction of these petty misdemeanors to a single Jus tice of the Peace, it is easy to perceive that a reign of terror and tyranny may be inaugurated under this new Constitution. To this dangerous innovation I can never give

There are several other features of this new Consti tution to which I have serious objections, most of them. however, have been adverted to by you in urging your ob ections to the adoption of that instrument. I shall

In conclusion, permit me to say that if you shall think upon perusal of this, that it is worthy of the consideration of the public, you can use it as you may think proper. It is certainly important that the people should take an interest in the organization of their Government upon proper principles. Never was there a time when the people of any country were more interested in trying to preserve the great principles of Democratic representative government. " Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick." A little more patience and perseverence on the part of the people, with a strict adherence to principle, and a proper degree of caution and prudence may, however, yet lead uthrough the darkness of the present into the light of

Very respectfully, WM. A. ALLEN [For the Journal,]

Messrs. Editors

civil liberty

We notice an article in your issue of the 28th ult., over the signature of "Country Citizens." recommending Soloman J. Faison, Esq., as a suit appealed to by the Chairman, and whose communication able person to occupy a seat in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We are highly pleased to know that Mr. Faison's name has been brought before the people of the County, and we hope, will be elected if he will consent to be a candidate.

The Legislature.

"Country Citizens" have been led into an er ror, as regards the age of Mr. Faison. Being personally acquainted with him, on the contrary, instead of being a young man, he is now well advanced in life, his hair being nearly all grey .-

We need men of wisdom, experience, and sound indgment, to sit in our Legislative Councils; men devoted to principle, and who cannot be influenced by party considerations or wire working intriguing ploiticians and disappointed office seekers. Let "Real Merit" be the watchword in bringing forward men to represent us. We beg your permission, Messrs Editors, to bring forward the following ticket, as men of eminent ability, whose reputations challenge criticism, and who will do their whole duty and refleet honor and credit upon their constituents if

> FOR THE SENATE, COL. EDWARD D. HALL. FOR THE COMMONS, HON. SAMUEL J. PERSON, SOLOMON. J. FAISON, Esq. NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Norfolk Daily Republican Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad.

We are glad to see a movement has been made by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange in the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions of stock in our city for this work, and if it were possible to urge in stronger terms than those we have already urged, the duty of every business man and every real estate owner to take original one, for I confess I do not see my way clear enough to satisfy my ewn mind, and it would, therefore, by the following the satisfy my ewn mind, and it would, therefore, gratuity, but as a paying investment in the increase in business and the enhancement in the value of property, and in a short time the actual without sustaining it by a single authority drawn from payment of good dividends-we would gladly do ancient or modern times. The reference to the Dorr case | so. Every one is deeply interested in this matter. The road, by a straight line, is only 22 miles from the terminus of the Tarboro' and Rocky Mount to its provisions, and adopted by the votes of those who Railroad, near Tarboro', to Williamston, on the Roanoke river, navigable at all seasons of the year for any class of vessel that can come through our

The object of the road is to divert the trade and travel following the same, from Wilmington, Petersburg and New York directly to Norfolk; and if the produce is brought here of necessity, the owners will follow it. Trade in every department will be the result; the increase of trade will enable the tenant to pay more rent for his store; new mer chants will come among us, bringing their capital an impetus to trade will be the inevitable result and prosperity the consequence. Every one is interested in subscribing to the greatest extent of s assured by the author of the letter in question, and also his ability. By the terms of the charter, 5 per by the report of the Radical Reconstruction Committee cent. is only required to be paid on each share of stock for the purpose of surveys, &c., and it may ers and duties of civil, not military officers. Upon this be six months or more before any additional sy is between your eminent friend and the President, and road progresses, and it may be fully a year, or even more, before the entire subscription will be

The people in the region through which the road will pass are anxious to trade with us, to sell us what they may have, and to buy of us all that they may want; and so anxious are many of them that, unable to subscribe money, they have sub In reference to the latter clause of the proposition as to scribed the land for a road way, timber, (of which whether the old Constitution of the State was in force afbuild it, and their own labor to the extent of their friend, and yourself as his endorser, to the President's ability. They wish the road built; they are Proclamation, for I confess the light of history is not suf- | showing their "faith by their works." People of ficiently explicit, so far as I have read it, to make the sub- Norfolk, will you not meet them? They have ment of our wishes-a more thorough acquaint ance with the citizens of the "Old North State, government." The only definition given by Mr. Webster and an increased trade with them, the diversion York, to this market, where it legitimately be and if every one of our citizens will take some tion in this sentence, for otherwise it is incomprehensi- stock the aggregate will amount to a large sumhooks of steel;" and the investment is the very

The Prussian Needle Gun.

A writer in the Albany Argus says: fourteen years ago the writer of this was introamined his rifle in all its details, and took drawings of its several parts. It was patented in the United States, and the inventor visited this coun-It is but proper, therefore, that I should say that I think your eminent friend, in his own opinion, that the old Constitution was in force at the time of the assembling of the stitution was in force at the time of the assembling of the nounced unsafe for use by the officers of the Bu-Convention, takes direct issue with the President. It will be admitted, I suppose, that if the Constitution was not reau to whom it was sent for examination, but the in force, that there was no mode prescribed by which the Prussians know how to use them, and they are Convention could be called to organize a State Govern- most unsafe to those against whom they are diment, and if one had not been called, the consequence rected. Probably we have now some breech-load would have been that the State must have remained under ers equal, if not superior, to the needle gun; and Wesley Richards' English breech-loader, which